

## **Infrastructure Report (2014)**

### **CJIS Status Report**

**December 16, 2012**

**Project Name and Description** – (Enter criminal justice data once, share automatically with other criminal justice agencies)

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Integration Project – Using a centralized computer system that meets or exceeds all federal and state security requirements, this initiative has developed a seamless, real-time, electronic information sharing system for members of the criminal justice community in Iowa. Historically, criminal justice information systems have been developed in isolation, resulting in independent systems that may share many common data concepts without being able to effectively communicate. The CJIS system has adopted national standards that effectuate its design to enable the timely, efficient, and automated sharing of information within and between criminal justice entities at the state, local, and national levels. Sharing is accomplished without sacrificing the independence of criminal justice entities and without forcing them to incur costly upgrades to their distinct technological architectures.

Iowa's CJIS system has received national awards for excellence and is a national leader in criminal justice information sharing.

#### **Progress of Work –**

A significant amount of progress has been made on this project since its development began in 2007, and specifically during the last year. The electronic exchange of real-time justice information is in process in more than 100 jurisdictions around the state (detailed information provided below). The CJIS Program Office, pursuant to CJIS Advisory Committee directives, has plans for implementing several more information exchanges during the current fiscal year. CJIS-brokered information is now a part of the daily business process and workflow of the statewide court system and state and local criminal justice agencies and offices. On average, it takes approximately three seconds to perform a round trip, electronic transmission of CJIS information for any given information exchange.

Examples of the benefits that accrue to the public and to agencies participating in CJIS exchanges include:

- As soon as a judge approves a protective order, the information is transmitted to the Iowa On-line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) System. That information is now available to law enforcement responders anywhere from 12 to 36 hours sooner than it was with paper

transmission. Since the first 24 hours following a domestic incident are the most dangerous, immediate information helps officers protect victims from further violence.

- When the DOC documents a change in the address of a sex offender, that information is immediately sent to the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) which allows for faster updating of the State's sex offender registry and website. As a result, the public is made safer by the publishing of more timely information, and law enforcement officers save time in documenting and verifying addresses of sex offenders.
- Police state-wide as well as law enforcement agencies across the nation are routinely and instantly provided correctional related information upon request, including photographs of suspects. As a result, the personal safety of officers and the public is enhanced. This exchange is used by law enforcement over eighteen thousand times per day.
- In Polk and three smaller Iowa counties, law enforcement officers are able to spend less time on paperwork and more time on investigations and patrol by preparing electronic complaints. These complaints are electronically delivered to the Court Clerk and County Attorney. When delivered, the complaint information is automatically populated in the Court and County Attorney databases. This exchange assists the Electronic Data Management System that the Judicial Branch is expanding to all Iowa counties.
- The Iowa Secretary of State's database of persons in Iowa convicted of a felony is now electronically updated at the time a felony judgment is entered by any court in the State. Prior to this exchange, the Secretary of State's office re-entered this information sent by the clerks, periodically on paper. This exchange increases the accuracy of the Secretary's records and increases the integrity of Iowa's voting system.

The benefits of CJIS also include the elimination of information errors and redundant data entry, which provides more complete, current, and real-time data to criminal justice practitioners. This allows for improved and more immediate decision-making, operational efficiency, and an enhanced ability to evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of local, as well as state-wide, justice related programs and laws. The CJIS Project collaborates with several criminal justice information system initiatives throughout the State of Iowa:

- Appriss (VINE system which provides notices to victims and others)
- The Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) system, which is administered by the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) and used by approximately 100 law enforcement agencies including the Iowa State Patrol and IDOT Motor Vehicle Enforcement.
- The Iowa Online Warrants and Articles (IOWA) System, which is administered by the Department of Public Safety and is accessed by all of law enforcement and numerous criminal justice agencies in the state.
- The Department of Corrections (DOC), Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON).
- Two systems maintained by the Judicial Branch: The Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) is the case management system used by all judges and court clerks, and Electronic

Document Management System (EDMS), which the Judicial Branch is currently implementing on a county-by-county basis.

- The County Attorneys' ProLaw Case Management System
- The County Attorneys' Judicial/Dialog Case Management System
  
- Intergraph, the Records Management System (RMS) vendor for Des Moines PD and Cedar Rapids PD. These agencies host RMS services for Polk and Linn County Sheriffs, respectively, as well as several of the suburban agencies
- ShieldWare, the RMS vendor for Waterloo PD, Black Hawk County Sheriff, and approximately 40 smaller jurisdictions
- Sypherlink, a law enforcement integration services provider working in Ames, Story County, and with the Iowa State University police agency.

Currently, the CJIS Program Office has a number of exchanges in various stages of implementation. A fully implemented exchange means that: 1) the exchange is "in production" as the CJIS centralized computer system has been fully programmed to automatically receive and automatically transmit the information to be exchanged; and 2) that all possible state, local (and in some cases, federal) agencies are actively sharing the information through the CJIS system. Where exchanges are "in production" but not rolled out to all eligible systems or agencies (e.g., all County Attorneys' systems, or all law enforcement agencies using the TraCS software), CJIS continues to implement (roll out) whenever individual agencies have completed necessary programming on their computer systems.

Here is the status of each exchange:

**Exchanges in Production: 100% implemented**

- **Adult Data Warehouse.** The ICIS system sends information on all case filings and dispositions in adult criminal court to the Iowa Adult Data Warehouse (ADW) within the office of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP).
- **Juvenile Data Warehouse.** Exchanges juvenile case petitions and adjudications from ICIS to the Iowa Juvenile Data Warehouse (JDW) within the office of CJJP.
- **Protective Order.** Exchanges information relating to the issuance of protective orders from the Judicial Branch to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and to local law enforcement through the IOWA System.
- **Protective Order Served.** The Protective Order Served exchange sends information from the courts or DPS to the VINE system (Victim Information and Notification Everyday). When a protective order is served, either in court or by law enforcement, the information is sent to VINE, enabling victims to have immediate access to that information.

- **Order for Pre-Sentence Investigation.** The Order for Pre-Sentence Investigation Exchange, which is the order issued by the Judicial Branch to the DOC requesting the completion of a pre-sentence investigation (PSI), has been implemented in all judicial districts. This exchange may be expanded to also provide a copy of the Order to the relevant County Attorney's system.
- **Pre-Sentence Investigation Report.** The completed PSI report is transmitted from DOC's ICON system to the Court's ICIS system.
- **ICIS to NICS.** Following the 2007 fatal shootings at Virginia Tech by an assailant who had a history of mental health orders, Congress expanded the National Instant Check System (NICS). This exchange automatically populates the NICS database maintained by the FBI with mental-health-related court orders, and judgments of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity.
- **OWI Disposition.** This exchange sends information from the Courts to the Department of Transportation. When a defendant is found guilty of an OWI offense the disposition is sent to the DOT's driver license system. Automatic updates at DOT ensure that the appropriate actions relating to driving privileges are enforced immediately.
- **Sex Offender Address Updates (DOC to DCI).** A change in the documented address of sex offender triggers an exchange to update the DPS-Division of Criminal Investigation's (DCI's) Sex Offender Registry ([www.iowasexoffender.com](http://www.iowasexoffender.com)), keeping this important public resource on sex offender tracking as current as possible.
- **Sex Offender Address Updates (DCI to DOC).** When sex offenders' addresses or other important information are updated on the sex offender registry by the DCI (information usually obtained from local Sheriffs), the information is pushed to the Department of Corrections. The DOC is then better able to supervise sex offenders, which may result in quicker probation/parole revocations of sex offenders who violate supervision terms.
- **DPS-ICON.** Query from DPS to DOC for offender information, including photo identification. Officers are able to query DOC through the IOWA system to access data on any person who has been incarcerated or is under community supervision. This capability has been extended to Nlets, the International Justice and Public Safety Network, providing information to investigators in other states, further leveraging Iowa's investigative resources.
- **Court Disposition & Payments (Court to Polk Co. Sheriff).** Dramatically increases collections from convicted criminals by sending of disposition and collection information from the Polk County Court to the Polk County Sheriff's Office. This has improved the collection rates for administrative fees due to the Polk County Sheriff's Office.
- **Felony Convictions to the Secretary of State's Office.** The ICIS system pushes information to the Secretary of State's Office for each defendant newly convicted of a

felony. This data transfer replaces a monthly paper report, saving data-entry time for Secretary of State's staff.

### **Exchanges in Production/Exchanges less than 100% Implemented**

- **Electronic Citations (ECCO).** The ECCO exchange automatically transmits traffic citations from law enforcement agencies to the clerks of court. To date, it has been implemented in 69 jurisdictions, including:

#### **City / University Agencies (44)**

Altoona PD	Marion PD
Atlantic PD	Marshalltown PD
Ames PD	Mason City PD
Bettendorf PD	Newton PD
Burlington PD	Oskaloosa PD
Carter Lake PD	Perry PD
Cherokee PD	Pleasant Hill PD
Cedar Falls PD	Polk City PD
Cedar Rapids PD	Pottawattamie PD
Clinton PD	Sabula PD
Clive PD	Sioux City PD
Coralville PD	Storm Lake PD
Council Bluffs PD	Waterloo PD
Davenport PD	West Burlington PD
Des Moines PD	West Des Moines PD
Dubuque PD	University Heights PD
Ft Dodge PD	University of Iowa DPS
Grinnell PD	Urbandale PD
Indianola PD	Wapello PD
Iowa City PD	Waukee PD
Iowa State University DPS	Windsor Heights PD
Johnston PD	
Le Mars PD	

#### **County Sheriffs (22)**

Buena Vista County SO	Dubuque County SO
Cass County SO	Harrison County SO
Cherokee County SO	Jasper County SO
Cerro Gordo County SO	Johnson County SO
Clayton County SO	Marshall County SO
Clinton County SO	Monona County SO
Dallas County SO	Plymouth County SO
Des Moines County SO	Polk County SO

Pottawattamie County SO  
Poweshiek County SO  
Scott County SO

Sioux County SO  
Webster County SO  
Woodbury County SO

In calendar year 2014, TraCS expects to add 35 additional jurisdictions to the agencies submitting ECCO citations through CJIS.

### State Agencies (3)

Iowa DNR  
Iowa DOT Motor Vehicle Enforcement  
Iowa State Patrol (DPS)

Currently, the CJIS network is transmitting approximately 7,000 citations per week. This represents over 60 percent of all traffic citations written in Iowa. The goal of the CJIS Program Office and the TraCS program is to roll out the ECCO exchange to additional agencies that, together with the existing agencies, comprise 80 percent of the citations written in the State.

This exchange saves a significant amount of time for both law enforcement and the clerks of court. The estimated 350,000 tickets created annually in this manner do not need to be hand written by law enforcement or hand entered into the ICIS system by the clerks of court, allowing for more efficient and accurate transfer of information.

- **Victim Information Transfer.** Upon conviction, victim contact information is transferred to the DOC to enable notifications via Offender Release and the VINE network. This has been implemented in the DOC and 36 county attorneys' offices.
- **Offender Release.** The Offender Release Exchange, which provides offender release information to county attorneys so that they can uphold their statutory obligation to provide notice to victims about the offender's release, has been implemented in the DOC and 36 county attorneys' offices.
- **OWI Complaint.** The OWI Complaint Exchange, which provides complaint information related to OWI offenses between local law enforcement and county attorneys, has been implemented in nine jurisdictions. The Judicial Branch will be added as a receiver of the information once its EDMS is implemented. This exchange will be phased out, as the generic Complaint & Affidavit exchange is adopted in counties using the Judicial Branch's EDMS system.

- **OWI Implied Consent Exchange (MOWI).** The OWI Implied Consent Exchange, which provides the required consent information from the alleged offender, transmitting that information between local law enforcement and county attorneys, has been implemented in seven jurisdictions. The Judicial Branch will be added as a receiver of this information once its EDMS is implemented.
- **OWI Report.** The OWI Report Exchange, which provides detailed information related to an OWI offense between local law enforcement and county attorneys, has been implemented in seven jurisdictions. The Judicial Branch will be added as a receiver of the information once its EDMS is implemented.
- **Notice of Bond Posting.** The Notice of Bond Posting Exchange provides the notification of bond posting information from the Judicial Branch back to the county jail facility that processed the arrestee. It has been implemented in the Judicial Branch and one county. There is a discussion about expanding bond posting information to include DOC to make sure parole officers are immediately provided this information.
- **Registered Victim Notification.** The Registered Victim Notification exchange sends information from county attorneys to the Attorney General. This supports the Attorney General's responsibility of notifying victims when defendants file appeals to their criminal case. This exchange has been deployed in Linn County.
- **Hearing Order.** The Hearing Order exchange sends information regarding hearings from the Court to the County Attorney's office. The Hearing Order Exchange has been implemented and is in production in 43 counties. Expansion to other counties is occurring rapidly.
- **Arrest Warrant.** The Arrest Warrant exchange sends warrant information from the Court to the IOWA system. Upon verification by the law enforcement agency responsible for final processing of the warrant (usually the Sheriff's Department in the county of issue), the warrant is accessible by every law enforcement agency throughout the state. Development of the Arrest Warrant Exchange has been completed. Piloting of the full "suite" of warrant exchanges, including Warrant Clear and Warrant Cancel, will resume in 2013, following resolution of remaining business and technical issues to ensure accurate cancellations of warrants.
- **Statewide Charge Code Table.** The Statewide Charge Code Table exchange sends information from a centralized charge table to the Judicial Branch, DPS, DOC, DOT, County Attorneys, and local law enforcement. Traditionally, each of these recipients had maintained its own version of a table listing all Iowa criminal statutes and municipal ordinances in various level of detail. This exchange ensures that all of the participating agencies are using the same information and that charge information remains current and consistent. Taxpayer dollars will be saved through implementation of Judicial EDMS related exchanges that use the table. Savings should be realized by local law enforcement agencies, county attorneys, and the Judicial Branch. The table will also be available through a web portal for use by the public, academics and other government agencies.

- **ICON/CCH Offender Movement.** Automates transmission of offender custody statuses from DOC to the DCI IDENT section. Custody statuses are descriptions of the subject's movements through DOC's ICON system such as: "County Jail Hold", "Probation Discharge", "Escape Warrant Requested", etc. Deployment has been delayed to 2014 due to resource and scheduling constraints for both agencies.
- **EDMS Integration Exchanges.** These exchanges interoperate with the courts' new Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) initiative. This "bundle" of exchanges allows law enforcement and prosecutors to interact with EDMS directly through their own data systems – TraCS, ProLaw, Judicial/Dialog and other case management or records management systems (RMS or CMS). These exchanges are in production in four counties, including Polk. Additional counties will be added as the Judicial Branch expands EDMS to more counties. will be piloted in early 2013, with roll-out to at least 10 counties expected in Fiscal 2013.
  - **Complaint.** Automates delivery of the Complaint and Affidavit from law enforcement via Iowa's Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) system, to the Courts' ICIS system for review and further processing. Third-party law enforcement records management system (RMS) products may also be programmed to file complaints through this standards-based exchange.
  - **Court Notice.** This exchange returns court case information upon filing of a complaint or trial information, enabling more up-to-date case tracking in RMSs and CMSs.

**Exchanges in Development (Exchanges not yet in Production):**

- **Disposition Tracking Number (Green Sheet).** This project will create a CJIS exchange that will be triggered by the creation of a new DTN (disposition tracking number) on Iowa DPS' CCH (computerized criminal history) system. That trigger will send a message to the CJIS ESB (enterprise service bus). This message will be made available to any Iowa justice endpoint system that is involved in the current, paper-based process of transmitting the DTN as the case progresses through the system.
- **Dispositions to County Attorneys.** This exchange leverages a portion of the work on the Dispositions and Payments exchange implemented in Polk County in 2012. Focusing on disposition and sentencing data only, this exchange provides a more efficient roll-out strategy for that exchange, by breaking it into two pieces. A Collections and Payments Data exchange would effectively roll-out the other portion of that information to county attorneys at a later date.
- **Warrant Clear.** Sends information from DPS to the courts that a warrant has been served or is no longer necessary.

- **Warrant Cancel.** Information from the Courts to DPS that a warrant has been canceled and is no longer in effect.
- **Incident Report.** The Incident Report exchange will send information from local law enforcement to the county attorney and on to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) N-DEx (National Data Exchange) database. The FBI's N-DEx system brings together data from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, including incident and case reports, booking and incarceration data, and parole/probation information. N-DEx detects relationships between people, vehicles, property, locations, and/or crime characteristics. It "connects the dots" between data that are not seemingly related. The N-DEx system is accessed by participating law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. Thanks to the receipt of a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, the CJIS program has made concerted efforts to promote and encourage law enforcement agencies to implement N-DEx between local agency RMS applications and the FBI. TraCS will be making an effort in calendar year 2014 to implement incident reports as part of the CJIS electronic complaint exchange.

#### **Exchanges Requested, Not Yet in Development**

- **Application for No Contact Order.** The Application for No Contact Order exchange automates transmission of the County Attorneys Application for No Contact Order to the Court. This exchange will allow the County Attorney's office to submit the applications from the CMS to the Courts ICIS system electronically. With this exchange, upon acceptance by the Court, all information required for issuance of a Temporary No Contact Order will immediately be available for review. This will allow the Court to review the request for protection, thereby increasing the ability for the judiciary to more immediately respond to the County Attorneys request.

- **Probation Report of Violation.** The Probation Report of Violation exchange would automate transmission of information from a DOC probation violation report to the County Attorney. This information will provide the County Attorney with data needed to initiate probation revocation proceedings, or, when necessary, to initiate targeted follow-up investigations of possible additional charges.
- **Notice following Initial Appearance.** The Notification of Initial Appearance exchange would automate transmission of Notification of Initial Appearance data from the Court to the County Attorney. With this exchange, the Court will be able to submit all notifications electronically from the ICIS system to the County Attorney Case Management System (CMS).
- **Final Disposition Report.** The Final Disposition Report (“Green sheet”) exchange depends on implementation of the Green Sheet exchange, above. Once that is in place, this exchange would automate transmission of Final Disposition data from the County Attorney or the Courts to DPS. This exchange will increase the number of incidents that have Court or County Attorney dispositions associate with the incident.

With this exchange, the County Attorney’s office will submit Final Disposition Reports electronically from the CMS to the Iowa system, and the courts will also be able to immediately submit Final Disposition Reports from ICIS to the IOWA System. Another advantage to immediately sharing disposition data, in contrast to the current batch processing of this information, is the ability to reconcile the data being transmitted in real-time, leading to more efficient reconciliation of miss-matched records.

- **Order to Transport.** The Order to Transport exchange would automate transmission of transport orders from the Court ICIS system into the DOC’s ICON system.
- **LEA/DPS Fusion Center.** The LEA/DPS Fusion Center exchange would automate transmission of local Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) complaint type data to the DPS Fusion Center. Fusion Centers are concerned with collecting and analyzing Suspicious Activity Reports. This exchange would likely comply with National Information Exchange (NIEM) specifications.
- **DPS/DOC Live Scan Booking.** The DPS/DOC Live Scan Booking exchange would notify the DOC whenever an individual is booked so that the ICON system could notify an offender’s supervisor that his or her charge has had contact with law enforcement.

### **Total Estimated Cost of the Project**

Project planning began in 2001, and the total estimated cost of project development (from all sources of funds) is expected to be \$10,000,000 - \$20,000,000.

**List of All Revenue Sources Used for the Project**

State appropriation; National Governor’s Association (NGA) Grants; Byrne Grants; Justice Assistance Grants (JAG); National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) Grants; Return on Investment (ROI) Funds; Homeland Security Funds; Local Government Innovation Funds; Agency Operating Funds; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funds.

**Financial Summary** - Of the yearly appropriations made by the General Assembly, actual CJIS expenditures have totaled between \$1.02 million and \$2.08 million dollars. Year-to-date and estimated FY 2014 expenditures are expected to be approximately \$2.47 million. The 2013 expenditures include purchases of replacement servers and software licenses.

ITEM	Actual FY2010	Actual FY2011	Actual FY2012	Actual FY2013	Estimated FY2014
Travel	0	0	0	137.00	
Office supplies	0	0	0	67.62	
Printing	1,717	0	0	0	
ITD Reimbursements	0	44,148.59	73,670.00	78,816.04	
IT Outside Services	1,543,431	1,667,333.60	1,564,074.00	980,159.76	
IT Equipment and Software	36,805	40,345.15	437,574.00	177,321.03	
Total	1,581,953	1,760,829.34	2,075.318	1,236,501.45	2,472,431

**Date of Project Completion or Estimated Completion**

June 30, 2018. It is expected that additional exchanges will need to be developed past this date to comply with federal regulations, changes in state laws, and needs of the Judicial Branch, Executive Branch, and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, CJIS has a state contract for SOA (Service Oriented Architecture) with DAS that could extend past FY17. Finally, there will remain a need to update hardware and maintain current software licenses as long as information continues to be exchanged using CJIS. In Iowa, when an exchange of criminal justice information is necessary, CJIS is explored as the first and most cost-effective option.

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